United Nations A/54/L.33

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the indissoluble links between the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the foundations of any democratic society,

Recalling the Manila Declaration[2] adopted by the First International Conference of New or Restored Democracies[3] in June 1988,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, including the promotion and encouragement of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and other important principles, such as respect for the equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recalling its resolution 49/30 of 7 December 1994 in which it recognized the importance of the Managua Declaration[4] and Plan of Action[5] adopted by the Second International Conference of New or Restored Democracies in July 1994, as well as its

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/43/538, annex.
[3] Then called the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies.
[4] A/49/713, annex I.
[5] Ibid., annex II.

99-35928 (E) 231199

resolutions 50/133 of 20 December 1995, 51/31 of 6 December 1996, 52/18 of 21 November 1997 and 53/31 of 23 November 1998,

Recalling also the document entitled "Progress review and recommendations", adopted by the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development, held at Bucharest from 2 to 4 September 1997,[6] in which guidelines, principles and recommendations were addressed to Governments, civil society, the private sector, donor countries and the international community,

Noting in particular the recommendations contained in that document addressed to the United Nations system and the international financial organizations,[7]

Taking note with satisfaction of the seminars, workshops and conferences on democratization and good governance organized in 1999, as well as those currently being planned, under the auspices of the International Conference of New or Restored Democracies,

Taking note of the views of Member States expressed in the debate on this question at its forty-ninth, fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth sessions,

Bearing in mind that the activities of the United Nations carried out in support of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate democracy are undertaken in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and only at the specific request of the Member States concerned,

Also bearing in mind that democracy, development and respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and on their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Noting that a considerable number of societies have recently undertaken significant efforts to achieve their social, political and economic goals through democratization and the reform of their economies, pursuits that are deserving of the support and recognition of the international community,

Noting with satisfaction that the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies will be held at Cotonou, Benin, from 4 to 6 December 2000,

Stressing the importance of support by Member States, the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations for the holding of the Fourth International Conference of New or Restored Democracies,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[8]

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General;[8]

2. *Expresses its appreciation* for the activities carried out by the United Nations system, and endorses the recommendations contained in the report;

3. *Invites* the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute actively to the follow-up process of

[6] A/52/334, appendix.
[7] Ibid., sect. IV.
[8] A/54/492.

the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development;[9]

4. *Commends* the Secretary-General, and through him the United Nations system, for the activities undertaken at the request of Governments to support the efforts to consolidate democracy;

5. *Welcomes* the work carried out by the follow-up mechanism to the Third International Conference of New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development, held at Bucharest in September 1997;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to collaborate in the holding of the Fourth International Conference on New or Restored Democracies;

7. *Recognizes* that the Organization has an important role to play in providing timely, appropriate and coherent support to the efforts of Governments to achieve democratization within the context of their development efforts;

8. *Stresses* that activities undertaken by the Organization must be in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States through coherent, adequate support of their efforts to achieve the goals of good governance and democratization;

10. *Encourages* Member States to promote democratization and to make additional efforts to identify possible steps to support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

12. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies".

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[9] Ibid., chap. II.

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Cape Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Luxembourg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, South Africa, Sweden, Thailand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yemen

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (d)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 49/139 B of 20 December 1994, 50/19 of 28 November 1995 and 52/171 of 16 December 1997,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 A and B of 20 December 1994, 50/57 of 12 December 1995 and 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/56 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/33 of 25 July 1996,

Recognizing that recent events emphasize the need for the international community, in addressing the growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, to rely not only on the formulation of a well-coordinated global response within the framework of the United Nations but also on the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

99-35935 (E) 261199 301199

Recalling that prevention, preparedness and contingency planning for emergencies at a global level depend, for the most part, on the strengthened local and national response capacities as well as on the availability of financial resources, both domestic and international,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] prepared in pursuance of its resolution 52/171 on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

2. *Encourages* voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available to the United Nations system, through the United Nations Volunteers, national volunteer corps such as the White Helmets on a standby basis, in accordance with accepted United Nations procedures and practices, in order to provide specialized human and technical resources for emergency relief and rehabilitation;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the commendable progress of the White Helmets initiative as a singular voluntary international effort to provide the United Nations system with volunteer expertise to respond, in a quick and coordinated manner, to humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, while preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action;

4. *Recognizes* that the White Helmets, in close cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and as an operational partner of the United Nations Volunteers, are an efficient and viable mechanism for making pre-identified and trained homogenous teams available to the United Nations system, in support of immediate relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development activities, in the light of the increasing number, growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote cooperation between the United Nations system and the civil society, through national volunteer corps, in order to strengthen the United Nations capacities for early and effective response to humanitarian emergencies, and invites them to make the commensurate financial resources available through the special financing window of the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers;

6. *Encourages* Member States to identify and support their respective national focal points for the White Helmets in order to continue to provide the United Nations system with an accessible global network of rapid response facilities in case of humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Invites* Member States, international financial institutions, regional organizations and the United Nations system to consider ways and means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities, particularly those related to humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the experience acquired, to consider the potential use of White Helmets as a resource for preventing and mitigating the effects of emergencies and post-conflict humanitarian emergencies and, in this context, to maintain an adequate structure for the White Helmets liaison functions, taking into account the ongoing reforms process;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude his consideration of the possible strengthening and broadening of consultative mechanisms to further promote and operationalize the concept, as referred to in paragraph 14 of his report[1] and to report to the

[1] A/54/217.

General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", on the actions taken in line with the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (d)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Slovakia, South Africa, Sweden, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: revised draft resolution

Participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 49/139 B of 20 December 1994, 50/19 of 28 November 1995 and 52/171 of 16 December 1997,

Reaffirming also its resolutions 46/182 of 19 December 1991, 47/168 of 22 December 1992, 48/57 of 14 December 1993, 49/139 A and B of 20 December 1994, 50/57 of 12 December 1995 and 51/194 of 17 December 1996 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1995/56 of 28 July 1995 and 1996/33 of 25 July 1996,

Recognizing that recent events emphasize the need that the international community, in addressing the growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other humanitarian emergencies, should rely not only on the formulation of a well-coordinated global response within the framework of the United Nations but also on the promotion of a smooth transition from relief to rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

99-37199 (E) 021299

Recalling that prevention, preparedness and contingency planning for emergencies at a global level depend, for the most part, on the strengthened local and national response capacities as well as on the availability of financial resources, both domestic and international,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] prepared in pursuance of its resolution 52/171 on the participation of volunteers, "White Helmets", in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development;

2. *Encourages* voluntary national and regional actions aimed at making available to the United Nations system, through the United Nations Volunteers, national volunteer corps such as the White Helmets on a standby basis, in accordance with accepted United Nations procedures and practices, in order to provide specialized human and technical resources for emergency relief and rehabilitation;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* for the commendable progress of the White Helmets initiative as a singular voluntary international effort to provide the United Nations system with volunteer expertise to respond, in a quick and coordinated manner, to humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development, while preserving the non-political, neutral and impartial character of humanitarian action;

4. *Recognizes with appreciation* that the White Helmets, in close cooperation with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and as an operational partner of the United Nations Volunteers, are an efficient and viable mechanism for making pre-identified and trained homogenous teams available to the United Nations system, in support of immediate relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development activities, in the light of the increasing number, growing magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies;

5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the facilitation of cooperative actions between the United Nations system and the civil society, through national volunteer corps, in order to strengthen the United Nations capacities for early and effective response to humanitarian emergencies, and invites them to make the commensurate financial resources available through the special financing window of the Special Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Volunteers;

6. *Encourages* Member States to identify and support their respective national focal points for the White Helmets in order to continue to provide the United Nations system with an accessible global network of rapid response facilities in case of humanitarian emergencies;

7. *Invites* Member States, international financial institutions, regional organizations and the United Nations system to consider ways and means to ensure the integration of the White Helmets initiative into their programme activities, particularly those related to humanitarian and disaster relief assistance;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General, on the basis of the experience acquired, to further consider the potential use of White Helmets as a resource for preventing and mitigating the effects of emergencies and post-conflict humanitarian emergencies and, in this context, to maintain an adequate structure for the White Helmets liaison functions, taking into account the ongoing reforms process;

[1] A/54/217.

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to conclude his consideration of the possible strengthening and broadening of consultative mechanisms to further promote and operationalize the concept, as referred to in paragraph 14 of his report[1] and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance", on the actions taken in line with the present resolution.

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 41
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region between Africa and South America, the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable and that cooperation for peace and development among States of the region will promote the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the environment of the region, and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the purposes and objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic as a basis for the promotion of cooperation among the countries of the region;

2. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, in particular actions that may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

99-35719 (E) 221199

3. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[1] submitted in accordance with its resolution 53/34 of 25 November 1998;

4. *Recalls* the agreement reached at the third meeting of the States members of the zone, held in Brasilia in 1994, to encourage democracy and political pluralism and, in accordance with the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights on 25 June 1993,[2] to promote and defend all human rights and fundamental freedoms and to cooperate towards the achievement of these goals;

5. *Welcomes with satisfaction* the holding of the fifth meeting of the States members of the zone in Buenos Aires, on 21 and 22 October 1998, and takes note of the Final Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the meeting;[3]

6. *Welcomes* the progress towards the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)[4] and of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba);[5]

7. *Also welcomes* the entry into force of the Inter-American Convention against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Ammunition, Explosives and Other Related Materials, adopted in November 1997,[6] and the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on Transparency in Conventional Weapons Acquisitions by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in June 1999;

8. *Further welcomes* the decision on the illicit proliferation, circulation and trafficking of small arms and light weapons[7] taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held in Algiers, Algeria, in July 1999, as well as the decision on the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in small arms and related crimes[8] taken by the Council of the Southern African Development Community at its nineteenth Summit of Heads of State or Government, held in Maputo, Mozambique, in August 1999, and the initiatives taken by States members of the Economic Community of West African States to conclude their agreement on a moratorium on the importing, exporting and manufacture of light weapons;

9. *Welcomes* the restoration of democracy in Nigeria, and the commitment of the present Nigerian Government to transparency and good governance;

10. *Also welcomes* the signing of the Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front,[9] in Lomé on 7 July 1999, calls upon the respective parties to commit themselves to the full implementation of the Agreement, welcomes the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1270 (1999) of 22 October 1999 on the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone and commends in this regard the President of Togo, and the Economic Community of West African States, together with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Sierra Leone, and all those involved in facilitating the negotiations in Lomé, on their contribution to this achievement;

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[1] A/54/447.

[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[3] A/53/650, annex.

[4] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

[5] See A/50/426, annex.

[6] A/53/78, annex.

[7] A/54/424, annex II, decision AHG/Dec. 137 (XXXV).

[8] A/54/488, annex-S/1999/1082, annex.

[9] S/1999/777, annex.

11. *Further welcomes* the decision taken by the Government of Liberia to destroy arms and ammunition collected during the disarmament exercise and the completion in Liberia in October of 1999 of the weapons destruction programme, an important step in the fight against the proliferation of arms, which would promote peace, confidence and cooperation in the region;

12. *Welcomes* the signing of the Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,[10] in Lusaka on 10 July 1999, and the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1258 (1999) of 6 August 1999; and, in that context, commends the Organization of African Unity and the Southern African Development Community, and in particular the President of Zambia, for their efforts to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict and also commends the Secretary-General, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the peace process in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Representative of the Secretary-General to the Great Lakes Region, and all those who contributed to the peace process;

13. *Calls* for the full implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and urges all the parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to engage in a process of political dialogue and negotiations without delay and calls upon the international community to extend the necessary support to the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations and the Joint Military Commission to enable them to carry out their mandate without further delay;

14. *Reaffirms* the importance for Member States to contribute by all means at their disposal to an effective and lasting peace in Angola; and in this context reiterates that the primary cause of the present situation in Angola is the failure of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola under the leadership of Jonas Savimbi to comply with its obligations under the "Acordos de Paz",[11] the Lusaka Protocol,[12] and relevant Security Council resolutions;

15. *Views* with concern the humanitarian effects on the civilian population of the present situation in Angola and commends in this regard the efforts of Member States, including the Government of Angola, and humanitarian organizations in rendering humanitarian assistance to Angola, and urges them to continue to provide and to increase such assistance;

16. *Notes* the commitment of the provisional Government of Guinea-Bissau to holding legislative and presidential elections on 28 November 1999, and calls upon the international community and the Government of Guinea-Bissau to support the economic reconstruction of, and to promote the consolidation of democracy in, Guinea-Bissau;

17. *Affirms* the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all peaceful purposes and activities protected by international law, in particular the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;[13]

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[10] S/1999/815, annex.

[11] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-sixth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1991*, document S/22609.

[12] S/1994/1441, annex.

[13] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

18. *Calls upon* Member States to continue their efforts towards the achievement of appropriate regulation of maritime transport of radioactive and toxic wastes, taking into account the interests of coastal States in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the regulations of the International Maritime Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency;

19. *Views with concern* the increase in drug trafficking and related crimes, including drug abuse, and calls upon the international community and the States members of the zone to promote regional and international cooperation to combat all aspects of the problem of drug and related offences;

20. *Recognizes*, in the light of the number, magnitude and complexity of natural disasters and other emergencies, the need to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian assistance by States members of the zone, so as to ensure a timely and effective response;

21. *Welcomes* the offer by Benin to host the sixth meeting of the States members of the zone;

22. *Requests* the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance that States members of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, taking into account, *inter alia*, the views expressed by Member States;

24. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 41
Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Namibia, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Cape Verde and Equatorial Guinea

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General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 48
The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Recalling all its relevant resolutions, in particular its resolution 53/95 of 8 December 1998 on the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti,

Taking note of Security Council resolution 1212 (1998) of 25 November 1998, in which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti until 30 November 1999 and, in particular, paragraph 11, in which the Secretary-General was requested to make recommendations on a viable transition to other forms of international assistance,

Having considered the report presented by the ad hoc Advisory Group on Haiti to the Economic and Social Council[1] and the recommendations contained therein, and noting with satisfaction the contribution made by the Economic and Social Council,

Welcoming Economic and Social Council resolution E/1999/11 of 27 July 1999, in which the Economic and Social Council, *inter alia,* emphasized the need to establish the necessary mechanisms to develop on a priority basis a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti,

Taking note of the relevant resolutions adopted on the question by the Organization of American States, commending the contribution of the Organization to the International

[1] E/1999/103.

99-35734 (E) 231199

Civilian Mission in Haiti, and inviting the Organization to pursue its cooperation with the United Nations in Haiti,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Secretary-General contained in his reports on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti to the Security Council[2] and in his reports to the General Assembly on the International Civilian Mission in Haiti[3] and on the needs assessment mission,[4]

Recognizing the efforts made by the Secretary-General, his representatives, the Organization of American States and its Secretary-General and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Haiti, and their constant support and contribution to the continuing consolidation of the political, economic and social institutions in Haiti, and supporting fully the efforts already undertaken by the Civilian Mission and the Civilian Police Mission, as well as those by individual Member States,

Encouraged by the efforts made by the people and the Government of Haiti to consolidate democracy and to improve respect for human rights and the rule of law,

Recognizing that the people and the Government of Haiti bear the ultimate responsibility for the reconstruction of their country, in particular for national reconciliation and the maintenance of a secure and stable environment, and taking note of the plan of action developed by the Haitian Government, in particular for the administration of justice,

Taking note of the request of 8 November 1999 from the President of Haiti to the Secretary-General,[5]

1. *Affirms* the will of the United Nations to continue to accompany Haiti in its democratic, economic and social development, in particular during the next crucial period;

2. *Decides*, at the request of the President of Haiti, to establish the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti to consolidate the results achieved by the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and previous United Nations missions;

3. *Decides* that the initial mandate of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti will begin at the closing of the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and continue until 6 February 2001 and that the mandate of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti will continue until the commencement of the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti;

4. *Also decides* that the personnel and goods of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti will be transferred to the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti, as needed;

5. *Further decides*, pursuant to the request of the Government of Haiti, that the Mission shall have, in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary-General, the following mandate:

(a) To support the democratization process and assist the Haitian authorities with the development of democratic institutions;

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[2] S/1999/1908 and S/1999/1184.

[3] A/54/625.

[4] A/54/629.

[5] Ibid., appendix.

(b) To assist the Haitian authorities in the reform and the strengthening of the Haitian system of justice, including its penal institutions, and to promote the Office of the Ombudsman;

(c) To support the efforts of the Government of Haiti to professionalize the Haitian National Police through a special training and technical assistance programme and help the Government to coordinate bilateral and multilateral aid in this area;

(d) To support the efforts of the Government of Haiti aimed at the full observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(e) To provide technical assistance for the organization of democratic elections and to collaborate with the Government of Haiti in the coordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance;

6. *Underlines* the importance of full coordination and transparency, including among multilateral and bilateral contributors, and, in this regard, decides that the Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of the Mission will have overall authority over all United Nations activities in Haiti and, as appropriate, act as the focal point for coordinating the activities of the international community and facilitating its continuing dialogue with key political and social actors in Haiti, assisted by a committee of representatives of police contributors and international donors and in close liaison with the Government of Haiti;

7. *Endorses* the recommendations of the Economic and Social Council contained in its resolution E/1999/11 of 27 July 1999, *inter alia,* its request that the Secretary-General take the necessary steps, in agreement with the Government of Haiti, and making use of the appropriate United Nations presence there, to develop on a priority basis a long-term strategy and programme of support for Haiti;

8. *Recommends* that the United Nations Resident Coordinator continue to be the Deputy to the Representative of the Secretary-General, that continued use be made of the resident coordinator system, including completion of a Common Country Assessment, and that preparations be made for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework in order to contribute to the establishment of an effective development programme involving all relevant organizations in the United Nations system;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to coordinate with the Government of Haiti and interested Member States on modalities to ensure support from the international community for the electoral processes under way in Haiti, and, in this regard, requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue its work relating to support of the Haitian electoral processes;

10. *Authorizes* the Secretary-General to utilize the amounts allocated in the regular budget for the International Civilian Mission in Haiti, under its current mandate, for activities undertaken by the International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a trust fund for this Mission, and invites Member States to make voluntary contributions, which will cover additional costs for the implementation of its mandate;

12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the Mission to the General Assembly every four months;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session an item entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti".

United Nations A/54/L.37

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
1 December 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 23
Multilingualism

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Multilingualism

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 50/11 of 2 November 1995 and 52/23 of 25 November 1997,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint a senior Secretariat official as coordinator of questions relating to multilingualism throughout the Secretariat;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of resolution 50/11 and of this resolution;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Multilingualism".

[1] A/54/478.

99-36978 (E) 011299 011299

United Nations A/54/L.38

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 31
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Algeria: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity,[1]

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations on regional arrangements or agencies, which set forth the basic principles governing their activities and establishing the legal framework for cooperation with the United Nations in the area of the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as resolution 49/57 of 9 December 1994, the annex to which contains the Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security,

Recalling also the agreement of 15 November 1965 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity[2] as updated and signed on 9 October 1990 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,[3]

Recalling further all its resolutions on the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, including resolution 53/91 of 7 December 1998,

Recalling that, in its resolutions 46/20 of 26 November 1991, 47/148 of 18 December 1992 and 48/25 of 29 November 1993, it, *inter alia*, urged the Secretary-General and the

[1] A/54/484.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 548, No. 614 (Part II).
[3] Ibid., vol. 1580, No. 1044 (Part II).

99-36201 (E) 261199

relevant agencies of the United Nations system to continue to extend their support for the establishment of the African Economic Community,

Recalling also its resolution 48/214 of 23 December 1993 on the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,[4]

Taking note of the Algiers Declaration and the declarations and decisions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Algiers from 12 to 14 July 1999,[5]

Taking note also of the decisions contained in the Sirte Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourth extraordinary session, held at Sirte, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, on 8 and 9 September 1999,[6]

Mindful of the need for continued and closer cooperation between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the Organization of African Unity in the peace and security, political, economic, social, technical, cultural and administrative fields,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[7]

Noting that the Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa of the Organization of African Unity is steadily developing its capacity in conflict prevention and resolution,

Noting also the efforts of the Organization of African Unity, and the assistance of the United Nations, to promote the peaceful settlement of disputes and conflicts and continuation of the process of democratization in Africa,

Welcoming decision CM/Dec.482 (LXX) of 1999, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, concerning the establishment of a special committee on children and armed conflict, in the light of the gravity of the situation of children affected by armed conflict,[8]

Deeply concerned that, despite the policies of reform being implemented by African countries, their economic situation remains critical and African recovery and development continue to be severely hindered by, *inter alia*, the persistence of lower commodity prices and the heavy debt burden and are also substantially affected by the levels of official development assistance and foreign direct investment, as well as the ongoing conflicts in some regions of the continent,

Aware of the efforts being made by the Organization of African Unity and its member States in the area of economic integration and of the need to accelerate the process of implementation of the Treaty establishing the African Economic Community,[9]

Recalling the convening of the Organization of African Unity Ministerial Conference on Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Africa at Khartoum, on 13 and 14 December 1998,

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[4] Resolution 46/151, annex.

[5] A/54/424, annex II.

[6] A/54/621, annex.

[7] A/52/871-S/1998/318; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1998*, document S/1998/318.

[8] See A/54/424, annex I.

[9] A/46/65.

Acknowledging the assistance already rendered by the international community to refugees, internally displaced persons and host countries in Africa,

Stressing that the gravity of the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons and of host countries in Africa requires urgent and increased international assistance,

Recalling the convening by the Organization of African Unity of the first Ministerial Conference on Human Rights in Africa at Grand Bay, Mauritius, from 12 to 16 April 1999,

Recognizing the importance of developing and maintaining a culture of peace, tolerance and harmonious relationships based on economic development, democratic principles, good governance, social justice and international cooperation,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity and of his efforts to strengthen that cooperation and to implement the relevant resolutions;

2. *Notes* the contribution made by the United Nations Liaison Office with the Organization of African Unity since its establishment in April 1998;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the continued and increasing participation of the Organization of African Unity in the work of the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, and its constructive contribution to that work;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations organs, in particular the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, to enhance the involvement of the Organization of African Unity in all their activities concerning Africa;

5. *Expresses its appreciation* for the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa,[7] and encourages the early implementation of the recommendations contained therein by the United Nations, its organs and specialized agencies, in their respective areas of competence, as well as by Member States;

6. *Calls upon* the United Nations to enhance its cooperation, coordination and exchange of information with the Organization of African Unity, in the following areas:

(a) Prevention of conflict through the promotion of a culture of peace, tolerance and harmonious relations in Africa;

(b) Peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of international peace and security in Africa, as provided for under Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations;

7. *Invites* the United Nations to intensify its assistance to the Organization of African Unity in strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of its Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution in Africa, in particular in the following areas:

(a) Development of its early-warning system;

(b) Technical assistance and training of civilian and military personnel, including a staff exchange programme;

(c) Exchange and coordination of information, including between their early-warning systems;

(d) Logistical support, including in the area of demining;

(e) Mobilization of financial support, including through the trust funds of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity;

8. *Urges* the United Nations to encourage donor countries, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide adequate funding and training for African countries in their efforts to enhance their peacekeeping capabilities, with a view to enabling those countries to participate actively in peacekeeping operations within the framework of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* all Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to provide appropriate assistance to refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as to the African host countries, and to ensure the security and neutrality of refugee camps and settlements;

10. *Encourages* the United Nations, through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, to assist the Organization of African Unity and its special committee on children and armed conflict in their efforts to ensure the protection and the welfare of children affected by conflicts in Africa;

11. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance provided by the United Nations and its agencies to African countries in the context of strengthening the democratization process, and calls for the continuation of this support in the areas of education for democracy, election observation, human rights, freedom and the rule of law, including technical support to the African Commission on Human and People's Rights;

12. *Welcomes* the priority accorded by the United Nations system to African development and, in this regard, stresses the need to continue and increase economic and technical assistance to African countries;

13. *Urges* the Secretary-General, Member States, regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to support the strengthening of the African Economic Community;

14. *Requests* the agencies of the United Nations system working in Africa to include in their programmes at the national, subregional and regional levels, activities that will enhance African regional economic cooperation and integration;

15. *Calls upon* the United Nations agencies to intensify the coordination of their regional programmes in Africa in order to enhance linkages among them, ensure the effective harmonization of their programmes with those of the African regional and subregional economic organizations and create a positive environment for investment;

16. *Emphasizes* the urgent need to implement effectively the recommendations arising from the mid-term review of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;[10]

17. *Invites* the Secretary-General to encourage the closer involvement of the Organization of African Unity in the implementation, follow-up and evaluation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and beyond, including the conduct of the final review of the implementation of the New Agenda in 2002;

18. *Calls upon* the international community to support and enhance the capacity of African countries to take advantage of the opportunities offered by globalization and to overcome the challenges it poses, as a means of ensuring sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

[10] See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 48* (A/51/48).

19. *Invites* the Secretary-General to develop new effective strategies for the implementation of the recommendations of the annual meeting of the secretariats of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, held from 6 to 8 May 1998, as agreed upon by the two organizations in their follow-up meeting held on 21 September 1999;

20. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to ensure the effective and equitable representation of African men and women at senior and policy levels at their respective headquarters and in their regional field of operations;

21. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.39

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 November 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 77 (a)
Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly: Regional confidence-building measures: activities of the United Nations Standing Advisory Committee on Security Questions in Central Africa

Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe: amendments to draft resolution A recommended by the First Committee in document A/54/564, paragraph 18

1. After paragraph 4 (d), insert the following:

(e) "Holding the tenth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee at Yaoundé from 26 to 30 October 1998;"

(f) "Holding the eleventh ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee at Yaoundé from 21 to 23 July 1999;

(g) Organizing a subregional conference on the proliferation of and illicit traffic in light weapons and small arms in Central Africa at N'Djamena from 25 to 27 October 1999;

(h) Holding the twelfth ministerial meeting of the Standing Advisory Committee at N'Djamena from 27 to 30 October 1999."

2. At the end of paragraph 6, add the words "and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give his full support to the realization of that priority objective."

3. In paragraph 7, after the words "24 June 1999,", insert "to integrate the Council into the Community and".

4. At the beginning of paragraph 8, replace "Welcomes ... which will serve" with "*Emphasizes* the need to make the early-warning mechanism in Central Africa operational so that it will serve".

5. At the end of paragraph 8, add the following: "and requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide it with the assistance necessary for it to function properly".

6. After paragraph 10, insert the following two paragraphs:

99-36126 (E) 241199 241199

"*Requests* the Secretary-General to support the establishment of a network of parliamentarians with a view to the creation of a subregional parliament in Central Africa;

Requests the Secretary-General and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to provide increased assistance to the countries of Central Africa for coping with the problems of refugees in their territories".

7. After paragraph 12, insert the following paragraph:

"*Calls on* the international community, non-governmental organizations and the mass media to support the dissemination of objective information on Central Africa".

United Nations A/54/L.40

General Assembly

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24 November 1999

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
The situation in the Middle East

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, 46/82 B of 16 December 1991, 47/63 B of 11 December 1992, 48/59 A of 14 December 1993, 49/87 A of 16 December 1994, 50/22 A of 4 December 1995, 51/27 of 4 December 1996, 52/53 of 9 December 1997 and 53/37 of 2 December 1998, in which it, *inter alia*, determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which have altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling also Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, *inter alia*, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States which had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

1. *Determines* that the decision of Israel to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

[1] A/54/495

99-36189 (E) 261199

2. *Deplores* the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. *Calls once more upon* those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.40/Add.1

General Assembly

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3 December 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
The situation in the Middle East

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Jerusalem

Addendum

Add the following country to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Togo

99-37305 (E) 061299

United Nations A/54/L.41

General Assembly

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26 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 43
The situation in the Middle East

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

The Syrian Golan

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East",

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Recalling Security Council resolution 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming once more the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] to the occupied Syrian Golan,

Deeply concerned that Israel has not withdrawn from the Syrian Golan, which has been under occupation since 1967, contrary to the relevant Security Council and General Assembly resolutions,

Stressing the illegality of the Israeli settlement construction and activities in the occupied Syrian Golan since 1967,

Noting with satisfaction the convening at Madrid on 30 October 1991 of the Peace Conference on the Middle East, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and the formula of land for peace,

[1] A/54/495.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

99-36195 (E) 261199

Expressing grave concern over the halt in the peace process on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks, and expressing the hope that peace talks will soon resume from the point they had reached,

1. *Declares* that Israel has failed so far to comply with Security Council resolution 497 (1981);

2. *Declares also* that the Israeli decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and has no validity whatsoever, as confirmed by the Security Council in its resolution 497 (1981), and calls upon Israel to rescind it;

3. *Reaffirms its determination* that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention of 1907,[3] and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[2] continue to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and calls upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect for their obligations under those instruments in all circumstances;

4. *Determines once more* that the continued occupation of the Syrian Golan and its de facto annexation constitute a stumbling block in the way of achieving a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the region;

5. *Calls upon* Israel to resume the talks on the Syrian and Lebanese tracks and to respect the commitments and undertakings reached during the previous talks;

6. *Demands once more* that Israel withdraw from all the occupied Syrian Golan to the line of 4 June 1967 in implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions;

7. *Calls upon* all the parties concerned, the co-sponsors of the peace process and the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts to ensure the resumption of the peace process and its success;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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[3] See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

United Nations A/54/L.42

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
24 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 44
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, 3375 (XXX) and 3376 (XXX) of 10 November 1975, 31/20 of 24 November 1976, 32/40 A of 2 December 1977, 33/28 A and B of 7 December 1978, 34/65 A of 29 November 1979 and 34/65 C of 12 December 1979, ES-7/2 of 29 July 1980, 35/169 A and C of 15 December 1980, 36/120 A and C of 10 December 1981, ES-7/4 of 28 April 1982, 37/86 A of 10 December 1982, 38/58 A of 13 December 1983, 39/49 A of 11 December 1984, 40/96 A of 12 December 1985, 41/43 A of 2 December 1986, 42/66 A of 2 December 1987, 43/175 A of 15 December 1988, 44/41 A of 6 December 1989, 45/67 A of 6 December 1990, 46/74 A of 11 December 1991, 47/64 A of 11 December 1992, 48/158 A of 20 December 1993, 49/62 A of 14 December 1994, 50/84 A of 15 December 1995, 51/23 of 4 December 1996, 52/49 of 9 December 1997 and 53/39 of 2 December 1998,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Recalling the signing of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, including its Annexes and Agreed Minutes, by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[2] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, in particular the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the

[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/54/35).

[2] A/48/486-S/26560, annex, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

99-36132 (E) 241199

West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,[3] and the Memorandum signed at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 4 September 1999,

Reaffirming that the United Nations has a permanent responsibility with respect to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner in accordance with international legitimacy,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People for its efforts in performing the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly;

2. *Considers* that the Committee can continue to make a valuable and positive contribution to international efforts to promote the Middle East peace process and the full implementation of the agreements reached and to mobilize international support for and assistance to the Palestinian people during the transitional period;

3. *Endorses* the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee contained in chapter VII of its report;[1]

4. *Requests* the Committee to continue to keep under review the situation relating to the question of Palestine and to report and make suggestions to the General Assembly or the Security Council, as appropriate;

5. *Authorizes* the Committee to continue to exert all efforts to promote the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, to make such adjustments in its approved programme of work as it may consider appropriate and necessary in the light of developments, to give special emphasis to the need to mobilize support and assistance for the Palestinian people and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session and thereafter;

6. *Requests* the Committee to continue to extend its cooperation and support to Palestinian and other non-governmental organizations in order to mobilize international solidarity and support for the achievement by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights and for a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, and to involve additional non-governmental organizations in its work;

7. *Requests* the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, established under General Assembly resolution 194 (III), and other United Nations bodies associated with the question of Palestine to continue to cooperate fully with the Committee and to make available to it, at its request, the relevant information and documentation which they have at their disposal;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to circulate the report of the Committee to all the competent bodies of the United Nations, and urges them to take the necessary action, as appropriate;

9. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Committee with all the necessary facilities for the performance of its tasks.

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[3] A/51/889-S/1997/357, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/357.

United Nations A/54/L.42/Add.1

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 44
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bahrain, Mali, Namibia, Oman, Togo and Viet Nam

99-37292 (E) 061299

United Nations A/54/L.43

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 44
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Taking note in particular of the relevant information contained in chapter V B of that report,

Recalling its resolutions 32/40 B of 2 December 1977, 33/28 C of 7 December 1978, 34/65 D of 12 December 1979, 35/169 D of 15 December 1980, 36/120 B of 10 December 1981, 37/86 B of 10 December 1982, 38/58 B of 13 December 1983, 39/49 B of 11 December 1984, 40/96 B of 12 December 1985, 41/43 B of 2 December 1986, 42/66 B of 2 December 1987, 43/175 B of 15 December 1988, 44/41 B of 6 December 1989, 45/67 B of 6 December 1990, 46/74 B of 11 December 1991, 47/64 B of 11 December 1992, 48/158 B of 20 December 1993, 49/62 B of 14 December 1994, 50/84 B of 15 December 1995, 51/24 of 4 December 1996, 52/50 of 9 December 1997 and 53/40 of 2 December 1998,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Secretary-General in compliance with its resolution 53/40;

2. *Considers* that the Division for Palestinian Rights of the Secretariat continues to make a useful and constructive contribution;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to provide the Division with the necessary resources and to ensure that it continues to carry out its programme of work as detailed in the relevant earlier resolutions, in consultation with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and under its guidance.

[1] A/54/457&Corr.1.

99-36138 (E) 261199

including, in particular, the organization of meetings in various regions with the participation of all sectors of the international community, the further development and expansion of the documents collection of the United Nations Information System on the Question of Palestine, the preparation and widest possible dissemination of publications and information materials on various aspects of the question of Palestine, the provision of assistance in completing the project on the modernization of the records of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, and the provision of the annual training programme for staff of the Palestinian Authority;

4. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure the continued cooperation of the Department of Public Information and other units of the Secretariat in enabling the Division to perform its tasks and in covering adequately the various aspects of the question of Palestine;

5. *Invites* all Governments and organizations to extend their cooperation to the Committee and the Division in the performance of their tasks;

6. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by Member States to observe annually on 29 November the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, requests them to continue to give the widest possible publicity to the observance, and requests the Committee and the Division to continue to organize, as part of the observance of the Day of Solidarity, an annual exhibit on Palestinian rights in cooperation with Permanent Observer Mission of Palestine to the United Nations.

United Nations

A/54/L.43/Add.1

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 44
Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Bahrain, Mali, Namibia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Togo and Viet Nam

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Question of Palestine

Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, the Comoros, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Qatar, Senegal, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,[1]

Taking note in particular of the information contained in chapter VI of that report,

Recalling its resolution 53/41 of 2 December 1998,

Convinced that the worldwide dissemination of accurate and comprehensive information and the role of non-governmental organizations and institutions remain of vital importance in heightening awareness of and support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people,

Aware of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization at Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[2] and of the subsequent implementation agreements, in particular the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip signed at Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,[3] and the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum of 4 September 1999, and their positive implications,

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[1] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 35* (A/54/35).

[2] A/48/486-S/26560, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[3] A/51/889-S/1997/357, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/357.

99-36144 (E) 241199

1. *Notes with appreciation* the action taken by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat in compliance with General Assembly resolution 53/41;

2. *Considers* that the special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department is very useful in raising the awareness of the international community concerning the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in general, including the achievements of the peace process, and that the programme is contributing effectively to an atmosphere conducive to dialogue and supportive of the peace process;

3. *Requests* the Department, in full cooperation and coordination with the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to continue, with the necessary flexibility as may be required by developments affecting the question of Palestine, its special information programme for the biennium 2000-2001, in particular:

(a) To disseminate information on all the activities of the United Nations system relating to the question of Palestine, including reports on the work carried out by the relevant United Nations organizations;

(b) To continue to issue and update publications on the various aspects of the question of Palestine in all fields, including materials concerning the recent developments in that regard, in particular the prospects for peace;

(c) To expand its collection of audio-visual material on the question of Palestine and to continue the production of such material, including the updating of the exhibit in the Secretariat;

(d) To organize and promote fact-finding news missions for journalists to the area, including the territories under the jurisdiction of the Palestinian Authority and the occupied territories;

(e) To organize international, regional and national seminars or encounters for journalists, aiming in particular at sensitizing public opinion on the question of Palestine;

(f) To continue to provide assistance to the Palestinian people in the field of media development, in particular to strengthen the training programme for Palestinian broadcasters and journalists initiated in 1995.

4. *Requests* the Department of Public Information to promote the Bethlehem 2000 Project, within existing resources and until the Bethlehem 2000 commemoration comes to a close, including the preparation and dissemination of publications, audio-visual material and the establishment of a "Bethlehem 2000" site on the United Nations Internet home page.

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Special information programme on the question of Palestine of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution

Bahrain, Mali, Namibia, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Togo and Viet Nam

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Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions adopted at the tenth emergency special session,

Recalling also the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973,

Aware that it has been more than fifty years since the adoption of resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 and thirty-two years since the occupation of Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, in 1967,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General[1] submitted pursuant to the request made in its resolution 53/42 of 2 December 1998,

Reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations with regard to the question of Palestine until the question is resolved in all its aspects,

Convinced that achieving a final and peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, is imperative for the attainment of a comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East,

Aware that the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples is among the purposes and principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations,

Affirming the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war,

Affirming also the illegality of the Israeli settlements in the territory occupied since 1967 and of Israeli actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem,

[1] A/54/457-S/1999/1050.

99-36150 (E) 241199

Affirming once again the right of all States in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally recognized borders,

Recalling the mutual recognition between the Government of the State of Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people, and the signing by the two parties of the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993,[2] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, signed in Washington, D.C., on 28 September 1995,[3]

Recalling also the withdrawal of the Israeli army, which took place in the Gaza Strip and the Jericho area in 1995 in accordance with the agreements reached by the parties, and the initiation of the Palestinian Authority in those areas, as well as the subsequent redeployments of the Israeli army in the rest of the West Bank,

Noting with satisfaction the successful holding of the first Palestinian general elections,

Noting with satisfaction the signing of the Memorandum at Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, on 4 September 1999,

Noting the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process and Personal Representative of the Secretary-General to the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Palestinian Authority, and its positive contribution,

Welcoming the convening of the Conference to Support Middle East Peace in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, as well as all follow-up meetings and the international mechanisms established to provide assistance to the Palestinian people, including the donor meeting held at Tokyo, on 14 October 1999,

Expressing the hope that the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum signed on 4 September 1999 will be fully implemented towards full compliance with the existing agreements and the conclusion of the final settlement by the agreed time of September 2000,

1. *Reaffirms* the necessity of achieving a peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in all its aspects;

2. *Expresses its full support* for the ongoing peace process which began in Madrid and the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements of 1993,[2] as well as the subsequent implementation agreements, including the Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip of 1995,[3] and the Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum of 1999, and expresses the hope that the process will lead to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. *Stresses* the necessity for commitment to the principle of land for peace and the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), which form the basis of the Middle East peace process, and the need for the immediate and scrupulous implementation of the agreements reached between the parties, including the redeployment of the Israeli forces from the West Bank, and takes note with satisfaction of the commencement of the negotiations on the final settlement;

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[2] A/48/486-S/26560, annex, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-eighth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1993*, document S/26560.

[3] A/51/889-S/1997/357, annex, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1997*, document S/1997/357.

4. *Calls upon* the concerned parties, the co-sponsors of the peace process and other interested parties, as well as the entire international community to exert all the necessary efforts and initiatives to ensure the continuity and success of the peace process, and its conclusion by the time agreed upon;

5. *Stresses* the need for:

(a) The realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination;

(b) The withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967;

6. *Also stresses* the need for resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948;

7. *Urges* Member States to expedite the provision of economic and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during this critical period;

8. *Emphasizes* the importance for the United Nations to play a more active and expanded role in the current peace process and in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, for the promotion of peace in the region and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter.

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Peaceful settlement of the question of Palestine

Addendum

Add the following list of countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Bahrain, Mali, Namibia, Saudi Arabia, Togo and Viet Nam

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